1	FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 2021, 11:02 A.M.
2	THE COURT: You may be seated.
3	THE CLERK: Your Honor, the case before the
4	Court carries Case Number 5:20-cr-262, United States of
11:03:00 5	America versus Christian Ferguson.
6	THE COURT: Good morning.
7	MR. RICOTTA: Good morning, Your Honor.
8	MR. BROWN: Good morning, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: I'm going to take off the mask
11:03:08 10	so I can talk, but we still do require masks throughout
11	the facility.
12	We are trying to control, you know, the
13	Coronavirus as much as possible and trying to ensure it
14	doesn't spread here, and so that's what we do require.
11:03:28 15	The lawyers are allowed to have their masks
16	off if they are presenting, and if the defendant has to
17	speak he can do the same, but otherwise there is a
18	requirement. But I should also be clear that I've had my
19	two shots, so to the extent that makes any difference, I
11:03:52 20	would want you to know that.
21	Mr. Ferguson, have you had your
22	vaccination?
23	THE DEFENDANT: I beg your pardon?
24	THE COURT: I say have you had your
11:04:03 25	vaccinations?

1	MR. RICOTTA: Were you vaccinated?
2	THE DEFENDANT: Oh. No, sir.
3	THE COURT: Okay. I just wanted to know.
4	And I ask defendants that and I ask
11:04:10 5	witnesses that because if not, and it comes your time to
6	talk, if you can speak with that on, I would allow you to
7	keep it on.
8	All right?
9	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
11:04:22 10	THE COURT: Okay. All right. This is the
11	sentencing hearing in Mr. Ferguson's case.
12	Let me have counsel for the United States
13	introduce themselves for the record.
14	MR. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor.
11:04:38 15	I'm taking my mask off briefly. I am fully
16	vaccinated.
17	For the United States of America, Duncan
18	Brown joined with Jerome Teresinski.
19	MR. TERESINSKI: Good morning, Your Honor.
11:04:51 20	MR. BROWN: And also Kurt Durker of the
21	FBI.
22	THE COURT: Good morning.
23	Let me have counsel for Mr. Ferguson
24	introduce himself for the record.
11:04:58 25	MR. RICOTTA: Yes, Your Honor.

1	John Ricotta for Christian Ferguson.
2	THE COURT: All right.
3	MR. RICOTTA: Good morning, everyone.
4	THE COURT: Good morning.
11:05:03 5	And Mr. Ferguson is seated to your right?
6	MR. RICOTTA: Yes, sir.
7	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
8	THE COURT: All right.
9	MR. RICOTTA: Say good morning.
11:05:11 10	THE DEFENDANT: Good morning.
11	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Ricotta, did
12	you go over the presentence investigation report with
13	Mr. Ferguson?
14	MR. RICOTTA: Yes, we've gone over it
11:05:21 15	several times, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Ferguson, you
17	heard your counsel say he went over the report with you.
18	Is that correct?
19	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
11:05:27 20	THE COURT: And, Mr. Brown, did you review
21	the report?
22	MR. BROWN: Yes. Yes, Your Honor, the
23	Government has reviewed the report.
24	THE COURT: All right. So Mr. Ricotta
11:05:38 25	filed several objections on behalf of the defendant that

1 I have to resolve, and Mr. Brown, I think, also filed at 2 least one, one objection. 3 So, Mr. Ferguson, let me just start out by 4 saying that we have Sentencing Guidelines in the Federal Court. They are advisory, they're not mandatory, but I 11:05:54 5 still have to seriously consider the Guidelines as well 6 7 as other factors. And so in order for me to determine the 8 9 Guideline range, which is what we start with before we 11:06:12 10 determine other things, I have to determine two things. 11 One is called the offense level. That's the number that 12 gets associated with the crime that you've been convicted 13 of. 14 The higher the number associated with the 11:06:23 15 crime, the more time a person faces, all things being 16 equal. 17 Do you understand that? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: So I have to come to some 11:06:30 20 conclusion about what is that number. It's as if crimes 21 are ranked, and so -- thank you -- it's as if crimes are 22 ranked, so the higher the number, the more time a person 23 faces. 24 The other thing I have to look at is your

background to determine your criminal history category.

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1	All defendants are placed in one of six
2	categories. One is the best category to be in if you're
3	going to be sentenced. Six is the worst category. And
4	so if two people came to Court and had committed the same
11:07:05 5	crime, the person with the higher criminal history
6	category is likely to face more time than the person in
7	the lower category, all things being equal.
8	Do you understand that?
9	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
11:07:12 10	THE COURT: And the categories are based on
11	prior criminal convictions of defendants that count.
12	And so obviously the person who's had a
13	very substantial number of criminal convictions that will
14	count under the Guidelines will be in a higher category
11:07:30 15	than a person who didn't have any or, you know, fewer.
16	You understand that?
17	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
18	THE COURT: So that's that's how we go
19	about doing it.
11:07:38 20	So eventually, I've got to get to that
21	number, and I've got to get to your criminal history
22	category. Then I'll announce the Guideline range, and
23	then your counsel will get a chance to make arguments,
24	some of which he's already put in a memorandum on your
11:07:53 25	behalf.

1	And then if you wish to speak, you'll have
2	a right to speak yourself, but you're not required to say
3	anything.
4	And then the Assistant United States
11:08:03 5	Attorney, Mr. Duncan Brown or Mr. Teresinski, will speak
6	on behalf of the United States before I make a decision.
7	Do you understand that?
8	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: And let me have the
11:08:12 10	Pretrial/Probation Officer introduce herself for the
11	record.
12	THE PROBATION OFFICER: Good morning, Your
13	Honor.
14	Kristin Merrill for the U.S. Pretrial
11:08:21 15	Services and Probation Office, and then my supervisor
16	David Abraham is also here with me.
17	THE COURT: All right. And then I'll have
18	some questions for them, I'm sure probably not many
19	as we go because of the nature of the case and
11:08:32 20	circumstances.
21	So that's how we're going to proceed.
22	Now, turning to the presentence
23	investigation report in this case by the way, before
24	we start, Mr. Abraham, I just want you to be thinking
11:08:51 25	about this, and Ms. Merrill, what prison facilities are

1	there that are available to assess mental health or to
2	house a person who might have some mental health-related
3	issues?
4	Have you thought about that?
11:09:10 5	THE PROBATION OFFICER: Well, Your Honor,
6	they typically they initially would go to Butner which
7	is typically they'll initially go to Butner where
8	they're assessed at that time, and then they will be
9	shipped to a facility after the evaluation period that
11:09:27 10	can handle the mental health needs specifically of the
11	defendant.
12	But we would have to look into which
13	facility would be available for that, but the BOP makes
14	that determination.
11:09:37 15	THE COURT: Okay. I just ask that.
16	I want all the information that I can get
17	in front of me
18	THE PROBATION OFFICER: Yes.
19	THE COURT: here.
11:09:48 20	So, all right, let's go to the
21	determination of offense level.
22	And the base offense level here, the number
23	we start out with, is 32, and I don't think there's any
24	disagreement at this point by the counsel over that.
11:10:20 25	Is that correct?

MR. BROWN: No objection from the 1 2 Government, that's correct, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Mr. Ricotta. 4 MR. RICOTTA: That's accurate, Your Honor. 11:10:28 5 THE COURT: All right. Now, let's work our 6 way through the rest of it. 7 The Pretrial/Probation Officer recommended that I apply a two-level increase because a dangerous 8 weapon was used, and the reasoning of the officer was 11:10:46 10 that in preparation of the offense, that the defendant 11 possessed an AR-style rifle and that his expressed 12 intention was to harm or kill law enforcement officers. 13 And the Pretrial/Probation Officer 14 indicates that on a certain date, May 2nd, that he 11:11:08 15 brought the weapon to a planning meeting. 16 So the Pretrial/Probation Officer responded 17 to the objection by Mr. Ricotta on behalf of the 18 defendant, and Mr. Ricotta points to United States 19 Sentencing Guideline 2A4.1, Application Note 2, which says, "'A dangerous weapon used' means that a firearm was 11:11:41 20 21 discharged, or a firearm or dangerous weapon was otherwise -- was otherwise used." 22 23 And the officer goes to the section, 2.4 Sentencing Guideline 1B1.1, Application Note J, for the definition of "Otherwise used" in respect to a dangerous 11:12:07 25

weapon. And it says, "The conduct did not amount to the discharge of a firearm but was more than brandishing, displaying or possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon."

And the Pretrial/Probation Officer indicates that during the planning stages of the offense, that he brought the firearm to the meeting on May 2nd, 2020, and he showed the weapon to the confidential source.

And that it was a firearm that could be physically manipulated and it was confirmed it was a firearm, and then they were aware that he continued to possess the firearm; that is the Government agents, and that he would have brought the rifle to the dry run on May 8th, 2020.

He didn't -- he didn't bring it because it was a controlled meeting, and then so the -- the officer's conclusion is that defendant's actions demonstrated intent to use the firearm; therefore, the report remains unchanged in this regard.

So I've, of course, reviewed the relevant sections starting with the 2A4.1, and this has to do with the kidnapping, abduction, unlawful restraint Guideline, and at A3 it says, "If a dangerous weapon was used, increase by two levels."

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And then looking at Application Note 2, it 1 2 says, "'A dangerous weapon was used' means that a firearm 3 was discharged, or a firearm or dangerous weapon was 4 otherwise used." 11:14:37 5 And so there's no question it wasn't 6 discharged, and so the question goes to that "Otherwise 7 used" section that the Pretrial/Probation Officer talked about. 8 9 The "Otherwise used" language, as I 11:14:56 10 mentioned, says that the conduct does not amount to the 11 discharge but was more than brandishing, displaying or 12 possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon. 13 I'm prepared to rule on the papers here, 14 but if -- if you want to say anything further, 11:15:22 15 Mr. Ricotta, you may, or Mr. Brown. But I'm prepared to 16 rule on this otherwise. 17 MR. RICOTTA: Well, I would simply say, 18 Your Honor, I mean, it seems clear from the language 19 itself that it shouldn't be difficult to make that 11:15:37 20 assessment. 21 It's certainly he didn't have a weapon on 22 May 7th, that's clear. So the only other date that we 23 could be concerned about is this May 2nd date when he 2.4 apparently brought the --11:15:49 25 THE COURT: Right.

MR. RICOTTA: -- AR to this, to the camp 1 2 and showed it to the confidential informant. 3 So even if we looked at Ms. Merrill's 4 argument under the 1B1.1, he didn't do anything more than 11:16:06 5 brandish or show or display it. It simply doesn't equate to discharge. 6 7 And so I think under either argument, under the May 7th or -- May 7th or May 2nd, a weapon should not 8 9 be an enhancement here. 11:16:21 10 And I'd be concerned because the Bureau of 11 Prisons looks upon a weapon as a -- it could preclude him 12 from a lot of programs, and I don't want to have any 13 weapons involved in this particular matter. 14 So I'd be strenuously objecting to this 11:16:37 15 enhancement, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Okay. And you are reserving 17 that and I'm just ready to rule, but I decided I'd 18 better, if counsel had anything to say, they could say it 19 quickly and then I'm ready to rule on that. 11:16:48 20 MR. BROWN: Your Honor, I'll be very brief. 21 The Government argues that, like 22 Mr. Ricotta said, it's very clear, given the facts of the 23 case, that it was -- however, we take the different 2.4 conclusion that it was more than mere brandishing or 11:17:00 25 possessing.

He showed up with a loaded firearm and that 1 2 was a show of his commitment to carry through with the 3 plot. 4 He then also described in great detail sort of the placement of people in the plot. 11:17:11 5 6 So the gun was more than just a mere 7 brandishing or possession, it was a display or commitment to further the attempt. 8 9 Thank you. 11:17:22 10 THE COURT: All right. I'm going to 11 sustain the objection of the defendant on this one. 12 Of course, the facts here are relatively 13 unique in terms of the kinds of cases that I've seen, and this is where the defendant was charged with attempted 14 11:17:41 15 kidnapping where actually it never really got to the 16 stage that one normally thinks of a kidnapping because 17 the plot was called off. The day that he went and did the dry run, 18 19 there was no weapon available. He had no weapon with him 11:17:58 20 at all. 21 And brandishing is pretty serious in the 22 law when we talk about, you know, particular crimes. It 23 generally contemplates when someone's robbing a bank or 2.4 doing something else that's really pretty concrete, and 11:18:13 25 the question is they've got a firearm; are they

1 brandishing it, displaying it or possessing it. 2 And this, this Application Note 1B1.1 3 says -- let me just -- (j), he didn't discharge the 4 firearm. We said that already. But it was more, more than brandishing the firearm in the context of an 11:18:48 5 6 attempted kidnapping, one, which is not -- we don't have 7 the typical scenario. That would be someone who has a qun out but doesn't shoot it, someone who displays a qun 8 but doesn't shoot it, and at a minimum, possessing that 11:19:12 10 weapon in the context of when that's being carried out. 11 So the earlier session where they're 12 talking about a firearm, he's got one, we're not even to 13 the dry run. And so I don't -- I think it would be a 14 stretch to say that he should get that, that enhancement under these circumstances. 11:19:32 15 16 So I will -- I will sustain the objection 17 on that. 18 Mr. Ricotta, you had an objection relative 19 to acceptance of responsibility. 11:20:11 20 Right? MR. RICOTTA: Yes, Your Honor. 21 22 THE COURT: And did you have anything other 23 than that that's left to be decided? 24 MR. RICOTTA: Other than, Your Honor, my 11:20:23 25 understanding of the 3E1.1 is that anytime up until prior

to sentencing, the defendant can make his acceptance of
responsibility statement.
THE COURT: I understand. I'm getting
ready to deal with that one.
That's the last one you have relative to
offense level, is that right?
MR. RICOTTA: That's correct.
THE COURT: Okay.
MR. RICOTTA: I'm sorry.
THE COURT: No, that's okay.
So ordinarily, defendants are not given
credit for acceptance of responsibility when they've gone
to trial and put the Government to proof, but the
Guideline does say that there are occasional exceptions,
and so let me just turn to that.
So we're looking at 3E1.1 of the
Guidelines, and (a) says if defendant clearly
demonstrates acceptance of responsibility, decrease the
offense level by two.
And then we also know, at least as counsel
and the Court, that it can be three if a person pleads
and this is normally pretrial and the Government
attests that the person has met the requirements of (b).
Then 2 says, "This adjustment is not
intended to apply to a defendant who puts the Government

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to its burden of proof at trial by denying the essential factual elements of guilt, is convicted, and only then admits guilt and expresses remorse. Conviction by trial, however, does not automatically preclude a defendant from consideration for such a reduction. In rare situations, a defendant may exercise his constitutional right to a trial. This may occur, for example, where a defendant goes to trial to assert and preserve issues that do not relate to factual guilt, e.g., to make a constitutional challenge to a statute or a challenge to the applicability of a statute to his conduct. In each such instance, however, a determination that the defendant has accepted responsibility would be based primarily upon pretrial statements and conduct."

And so I think that defines the parameters of when, under rare circumstances, when a defendant might actually get acceptance.

The Probation Officer disagreed with defendant and she cited the statute that it's not intended to apply to a defendant who puts the Government to its burden of proof.

And she indicated, "The defendant has not provided a statement to the Probation Officer wherein he accepted responsibility. Therefore, no reduction for acceptance was applied and the report remains unchanged."

1	And Mr. Brown wrote to, and especially in
2	his sentencing memorandum, to address the issue as well.
3	He Mr. Brown, you talked about remorse and the fact
4	that he hasn't shown remorse, and you talked about the
11:24:43 5	ways in which he's acted out and been difficult with law
6	enforcement people and so forth since that time and that
7	was not indicative of remorse.
8	I guess my question is is that relevant, or
9	should we be looking at whether he admitted the crime
11:25:03 10	that he was charged with, and whether he was going to
11	trial because arguably he didn't feel that the law made
12	what he did didn't consider it to be a crime of the
13	type that he was charged with?
14	I don't know, but those are the kind of
11:25:25 15	issues I have.
16	So when it gets to your turn I'm going
17	to Mr. Ricotta, and when it gets to your turn, of course,
18	you may say anything you wish, but I just raise that
19	question.
11:25:35 20	Yeah.
21	MR. RICOTTA: You want me, Your Honor?
22	THE COURT: You go first.
23	MR. RICOTTA: Yes, Your Honor.
24	I mean, I think this case fits in perfectly
11:25:42 25	to that Note because the situation that we have here is

it has always been the contention of counsel on behalf of the defendant that this case factually never really developed as an attempted kidnapping; that all the events that actually transpired were merely preparation for the ultimate event of kidnapping.

And when you look at the facts, it appears that with the proper charge -- and I don't tell the Government how to charge their cases -- but with the proper charge, if one was going to take property from another, i.e. the Government, and try and steal their weapons, it would have been attempted robbery, which would have fit the factual pattern.

So I've always maintained and part of the Rule 29 was that mere preparation, as the instructions of attempted kidnapping, was not sufficient to take this case to the jury, and that there was not enough substantial steps maintained or proof by the Government that this actually transpired.

So we have a legal argument for the Sixth Circuit. Whether I prevail or not, it was my estimation that the legal argument was a proper argument to make and that that was one of the reasons that he didn't accept responsibility and plead guilty in this particular matter.

Now, I don't think what the Probation

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1 Department has indicated, that it's necessary for him to 2 formally make a statement, because you get into that 3 question of whether I'm jeopardizing his appellate 4 rights, but I would indicate to the Court that, at least 11:27:32 5 at this juncture, if the Court feels it's necessary to 6 show some kind of remorse, he's prepared to make -- make 7 a simple statement that he's sorry for the events that 8 transpired and he's ready to move on and those kinds of things that we normally say in an acceptance of 11:27:50 10 responsibility statement. 11 And I think anytime prior to the sentencing 12 this can be accomplished. 13 So I would also indicate that, well, I think that that would be -- that would suffice, and I 14 11:28:07 15 guess I would move to the Court. 16 If you want to hear from Mr. Ferguson, then 17 I certainly --18 THE COURT: Well, no, right now not. 19 Mr. Brown, before I hear from you, I want 11:28:17 20 to ask the Pretrial/Probation Officer something 21 since -- and generally, I'm not trying to put 22 Pretrial/Probation on the spot, and most cases don't 23 require me to ask them anything. They understand that 24 this is -- this case has really more -- in some ways more 11:28:39 25 complexity, I don't mean factual complexity, but it has a

1 lot of nuance to it, and so it's not the kind of thing we 2 see every day. 3 Ms. Merrill, you had indicated that, I 4 think, the basis or primary basis was that he had not 11:28:56 5 made a statement to you during the course of the 6 proceeding, and I just wanted to ask you, I would really 7 go through the report and read what he said and what he didn't say and all that because of what the Guideline 8 says about, you know, pretrial and look at what he says 11:29:15 10 and so forth. 11 And so you've got a pretty thorough report 12 on -- Mr. Duncan Brown has addressed it and Mr. Ricotta, 13 too, but you have a pretty thorough report on his interviews with the agents, what he ultimately said, and 14 11:29:32 15 so forth, and what he admitted to and so forth. 16 So was the reason that you felt he 17 shouldn't get it is because he didn't give you an 18 additional statement? And if he had, that given all he 19 said before, that that might have qualified him? 11:29:53 20 THE PROBATION OFFICER: Your Honor, the 21 reason why the Probation Office did not give him the

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11:30:03 25

approach.

It is the position of our office or the policy of our office that they must submit a statement to

acceptance of responsibility was kind of a two prong

our office, which the defendant did not do.

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In addition, when we're looking at if he truthfully admitted the conduct that complies with the offense of conviction, he has not done that either.

During his interview with the agent, at the end of the interview he did admit guilt at that time, but as we are also looking at his pretrial conduct, that was the pretrial officer's opinion that that was during the investigative stage and not necessarily part of the pretrial stage, and that is why we did not give him the acceptance of responsibility.

THE COURT: Okay. So what -- an investigative stage versus pretrial stage, what would be -- what would be the -- what would be the context in pretrial where you -- where you would admit your --

THE PROBATION OFFICER: So what we would think is after he was officially charged with the offenses is what we would consider as a pretrial stage.

And then when you do look at him in the pretrial stage, he's had two incidents with the U.S. Marshals, and in one of the statements he made a threatening statement.

And then also according to the United

States Sentencing Guidelines, Application Note 1(B) it
talks about voluntary termination from criminal conduct,

1 which he was still engaging in during the pretrial stage. 2 THE COURT: Okay. But I respect the 3 Marshals a lot, you know I do, and they are responsible 4 for protecting all of us, including me, and so I -- you 11:31:39 5 know, but does that relate, the fact that he acted up 6 while he was in their custody, relate to this issue of 7 whether he admitted the crime to which he -- the facts of the crime to which he -- to which he was convicted? 8 9 THE PROBATION OFFICER: It's more so the 11:32:01 10 policy of our office that since he did not submit a 11 statement to us I would say would be the primary reason 12 as to why we did not give him the reduction for 13 acceptance of responsibility. 14 THE PROBATION OFFICER: Your Honor, could I 11:32:13 15 add one thing? 16 THE COURT: You may. 17 THE PROBATION OFFICER: It does indicate under acceptance of responsibility under the Guidelines 18 19 that in determining whether a defendant qualifies for 11:32:23 20 acceptance of responsibility under Section A, the Court 21 should also consider his voluntary termination or 22 withdrawal from criminal conduct during his pretrial 23 stages. 24 So that is something that you also should 11:32:36 25 consider; not just whether he actually accepted

1 responsibility, but his conduct during the pretrial 2 stages, which was he threatened his grandmother over the 3 phone and the other incidents he had while he was in 4 custody. THE COURT: And you're referring to 3E1.1. 11:32:51 5 6 THE PROBATION OFFICER: Application 7 Note 1(B), Your Honor. THE COURT: And you think that that's 8 criminal conduct generally; it's not conduct 9 11:33:10 10 for -- because every factual context is different but, 11 you know, when we're talking about drug cases, we're 12 talking about whether a person is still associating with 13 known criminals or drug dealers, that would be a clear 14 context. 11:33:28 15 But here, you think if he makes a threat on 16 a family member, that that would be sufficient under (B) 17 to deny him acceptance? 18 THE PROBATION OFFICER: I think that's a 19 consideration that you should at least take into 11:33:46 20 consideration. Behavior is usually at least taken into 21 consideration, among the other factors. 22 THE COURT: All right. And so would you 23 take that into consideration if a person, if a person 2.4 gave you a statement and saying they have accepted 11:34:16 25 responsibility for the crime they've committed -- that's

1 not our case, but I'm just trying to -- and they agreed 2 that they did everything that happened and that they are 3 sorry for it, and then -- and then they start a fracas in 4 the jail cell where they call their aunt or uncle or somebody and threaten them, that takes away their 11:34:43 5 6 acceptance of responsibility, do you think? 7 THE PROBATION OFFICER: I believe it can, 8 Your Honor. There is actually Sixth Circuit case law 9 11:34:53 10 where, say, you have a drug trafficking case and the 11 defendant is out on bond and he continues to -- he's 12 caught with drugs at a traffic stop, that would be a 13 similar situation where that conduct shows that he has 14 not taken his offense seriously and is not really 11:35:14 15 accepting responsibility for what he's done because he 16 has continued to engage in criminal conduct. 17 THE COURT: Okay. So now (A) says if the defendant clearly demonstrates acceptance of 18 19 responsibility for his offense, and you're saying that if 11:35:31 20 he does other bad things, you can conclude that he hasn't 21 demonstrated acceptance for the particular crime that 22 he's committed? 23 THE PROBATION OFFICER: Correct, Your 2.4 Honor, because they are telling you appropriate 11:35:46 25 considerations for determining whether a defendant has

1 accepted responsibility are -- include the following and 2 but are not limited to the following, and then they list 3 (A) through (H) for the Court's consideration. 4 THE COURT: And the threats he's making 11:36:17 5 perhaps on the grandmother, the ruckus he allegedly created with -- while he was in custody, those would be 6 7 viewed as criminal conduct. 8 THE PROBATION OFFICER: That's correct, 9 Your Honor. 11:36:34 10 He doesn't have to be charged in order to 11 view them as criminal conduct. 12 THE COURT: All right. Thanks. 13 Let me go to Mr. Brown. 14 MR. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor. 11:36:44 15 Just on two points. 16 First, the Government would submit that the 17 threats to the Marshals are relevant and pertinent to his 18 acceptance of responsibility because this crime involved 19 an attempted kidnap of a federal agent. 11:37:00 20 So there is -- and throughout his 21 psychological report submitted by the defendant -- a 22 history of sort of what he had called at least as a 23 juvenile oppositional thinking towards authority. So 2.4 this is again an ongoing manifestation against the 11:37:16 25 Marshals, and we would say that that is very relevant and

should be taken into consideration. 1 2 The Government would also arque, yeah, also 3 within that report the doctor himself said that the 4 defendant repeatedly denied things, he denied both mental health history --11:37:34 5 THE COURT: What about this offense, 6 7 though? MR. BROWN: Well, now, yeah, getting to 8 that, Your Honor. 9 11:37:39 10 THE COURT: That's what I want to know 11 about. 12 MR. BROWN: Absolutely, Your Honor. 13 saved that for the last because attached -- and we filed this under seal out of respect for the -- for the parties 14 11:37:47 15 in this case -- but in the handwritten report filed by 16 the defendant's grandmother -- and again in the 17 typewritten report, it was refuted -- the offense was not 18 about an ongoing family dispute, it was not about 19 something that came up, I think, unrelated to the case. 11:38:08 20 The defendant was on the phone twice and he 21 said, "If you do not get me out of jail I will scalp you 22 like an Indian." 23 THE COURT: Okay. 24 MR. BROWN: And he ties the "If you do not 11:38:18 25 get me out of jail" to the threat of violence. And I

1	think the grandmother even wrote "He will rip out my
2	scalp."
3	And that is tied to the jail, that's tied
4	to why he's in court.
11:38:28 5	THE COURT: I think
6	MR. BROWN: And it happened after trial.
7	You know, it was not pretrial conduct. It was, in fact,
8	post-trial conduct.
9	THE COURT: Okay. And I didn't mean to
11:38:37 10	interrupt you.
11	I know the grandmother was hopeful not to
12	be but you can't help it to be not as
13	confrontational as possible because she was concerned and
14	so
11:38:51 15	MR. BROWN: Which is why we filed it under
16	seal.
17	THE COURT: No, she had other concerns,
18	too, but you have to make the arguments you have to make.
19	MR. BROWN: Right.
11:38:58 20	THE COURT: But and so your argument would
21	be in tandem with the Pretrial/Probation Officer.
22	Let me ask, refresh my recollection,
23	Ms. Merrill, did you put in you put in the information
24	about the Marshal in your report.
11:39:15 25	THE PROBATION OFFICER: Yes, I did, Your

1 Honor. 2 THE COURT: Okay. And that was part of the 3 record. 4 THE PROBATION OFFICER: Yes. That's 11:39:19 5 correct. 6 It's under the pretrial adjustment section, 7 all the incidents that were reported to our office are included in that section. 8 THE COURT: All right. Okay. 9 11:39:33 10 Okay. Based on the totality of the 11 circumstances and the information that's in front of me, 12 I'm going to deny the acceptance of responsibility. 13 There are some things he did say early on with the Marshals when they pressed him. Some he denied, 14 11:39:49 15 and then eventually he admitted more. And so he had 16 admitted a good portion of what he had done, but even 17 though there was a possibility that he could raise at 18 trial that the offense that he was charged with was not 19 the correct one or that it didn't amount to an offense, 11:40:14 20 he still hasn't shown the requisite orientation relative 21 to his prior conduct as evidenced by the things that have 22 been pointed out by the Pretrial/Probation Officer and, 23 to some extent, by Mr. Brown. 2.4 I would say, too, that the rule does say 11:40:36 25 that it's a rare circumstance, and in my experience it

1	has I'm not sure that it's never occurred, but if
2	it I'm not saying it shouldn't ever occur. The Rule
3	makes clear it can. But I don't find that this would be
4	such a rare case that he should get those levels of
11:40:59 5	acceptance.
6	So that's my ruling.
7	And so with that ruling, we would start out
8	at a 32. We would decrease the 32 because it's an
9	attempt, and that would get to 29.
11:41:31 10	So that, it would be 29, offense level 29.
11	Am I calculating that right, Ms. Merrill?
12	THE PROBATION OFFICER: Yes, Your Honor.
13	That is correct.
14	THE COURT: Okay. And then the criminal
11:41:46 15	history category is one.
16	So I will give the parties a chance to
17	object.
18	Any objection to the determination, the
19	rulings I've made and the determination of 29?
11:42:01 20	Mr. Ricotta?
21	MR. RICOTTA: Why, I would just continue to
22	object to the acceptance, Your Honor, but other than
23	that, I think that calculation is correct.
24	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Brown.
11:42:12 25	MR. BROWN: Your Honor, the Government

1	would object, as it did in its written response, that the
2	3A enhancement for official victim should apply, which is
3	a three-level increase.
4	THE COURT: Okay.
11:42:26 5	MR. BROWN: Because it's not inconsistent
6	with reading 3A or 2A4.1.
7	THE COURT: Okay. I read I read the
8	Pretrial/Probation Officer's response, and I agree with
9	her response, so I'll adopt I'll overrule your
11:42:47 10	objection for the reasons she stated in her papers, and
11	so I can allow you to maintain your objection, Mr. Brown.
12	MR. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor.
13	THE COURT: All right. So it's a 29,
14	criminal history category one.
11:43:02 15	There's no objection to that determination,
16	is that right?
17	MR. RICOTTA: That's correct, Your Honor.
18	THE COURT: All right. And so 29-1 is 87
19	to 108. That's the Guideline range that we start with.
11:43:16 20	And then I'll hear from the lawyers now and
21	the parties.
22	Mr. Ricotta, I read your memorandum that
23	you filed on behalf of Mr. Ferguson. I've also read the
24	report that you provided from Dr. Jeff Rindsberg, a Board
11:43:45 25	Certified Forensic Psychologist who works with The

Forensic Group.

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So I've obviously read Mr. Brown's and Mr. Teresinski's memo on behalf of the United States as well, and I've read a number of letters which I had made — which I made sure the parties had received, if they had not, from various persons, including ministers and very close relatives.

So that's the background. I just wanted to be clear that I'm not starting from scratch, but with that in mind, then, Mr. Ricotta, you may make any comments you wish.

MR. RICOTTA: Thank you, Your Honor.

Just for purposes of the record, I have marked and would like to introduce at some point at the end of the sentencing hearing the report of Dr. Rindsberg. I've marked that as Defendant's Exhibit 1. It's titled The Forensic Group, and it's authored by a psychologist Jeffrey Rindsberg.

I provided it earlier to the Court and to the Government, and also to Probation Department. And just as an aside, Your Honor, I was hoping, although it came in after the second disclosure of the PSR, that we could, with the order of the Court, maybe make this part of the probation report itself so that the Bureau of Prisons would have this also to go down with him in

1 addition to the presentence investigation. 2 So I just wanted to put that on the record. 3 I have marked also the letters that you 4 gave recommending that -- different family members and 11:45:37 5 ministers and things on behalf of Mr. Ferguson, I've 6 marked that as Defendant's Sentencing Exhibit 2. 7 I also had a letter that was sent to me from his grandmother Betty Heinz, and I see that Betty 8 9 Heinz was one that wrote to you indicating on the record 11:45:57 10 that she didn't want to attend the sentencing but she 11 "Remains hopeful that my grandson can get the treatment 12 that is necessary." 13 She indicated the same thing to me, and 14 I've marked that as Defendant's Sentencing Exhibit Number 11:46:15 15 4, and I'll provide a copy to the Court and to the 16 Government. 17 And I've been in close contact with her. 18 You know, even though there is this police report, she's 19 been very supportive of him over the course of this 11:46:29 20 particular matter. In fact, provided him with his 21 clothing during the course of the trial and has almost 22 been in constant contact with me throughout this 23 particular matter.

And finally, the last exhibit that I had

marked for purposes of sentencing I found interesting,

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1 Your Honor, is Defendant's Exhibit 3. It was provided to 2 me by your Deputy Clerk Sharon Romito after the jury 3 returned its verdict. 4 It was a letter that the jury wrote, and in 11:46:57 5 my 41 years of practice I never had this, but it says, 6 for purposes of the record, "From the members of the 7 jury: We think you are a good young man with so much potential and we are confident you will be -- you will do 8 9 good things. Take this time to do better yourself and 11:47:14 10 become the best person you can be. We wish you all the 11 best in the future. And don't let this define you." 12 THE COURT: Let me, before you go on, just 13 so the record is clear, I did provide that to the 14 Government as well after --11:47:28 15 MR. BROWN: Yes. So received, Your Honor. 16 Yes. 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 MR. RICOTTA: We all had that, Your Honor. 19 But I just found it interesting, and I kind 11:47:36 20 of, as I look at the 18, 3553 factors, you know, I 21 haven't had a case where the jury had that kind of input 22 about a defendant. 23 And what I'd like to indicate to the Court, 24 you know, he's at, I guess, 87 to 108, I'd be asking the 11:47:56 25 Court to move off that and variance under 3553. I think

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if you look at the nature and circumstances of the case, this was, as the Court has characterized it by all -- by all accounts, an unusual factual pattern.

You have a young man who was 19 at the time

gets involved in this Internet discord and he's contacting these people and making — making what ended up to be the bulk of the case against him as presented by the Government is all these outrageous statements and so on and so forth, but come to find out that most of the members of the Spartan 75, as the Court will recollect from hearing the case, were all these young kids all over the country that were in this chat room making the same kind of comments back and forth.

And I'm not condoning their actions, but I certainly don't think, when we start characterizing 19 and 20-year-olds, that sometimes they make decisions that are poor judgment. And I think that was the case here.

And we have a kid or young man -- I shouldn't say "a kid" -- a young man that, as

Dr. Rindsberg has indicated, has an underlying mental health problem, and I think that's one of the 3553 factors that the Court should take into consideration.

Can we -- can you blend the kind of sentence that somehow would not demean the seriousness of this case, protect the safety of the community, but also

in the same vein give him the opportunity to turn his life around?

And often people with mental health illness are in denial, and I think that's the case, as Rindsberg, Dr. Rindsberg indicates, that Mr. Ferguson still does not want to admit that there's an underlying problem here, that I think that all the folks that I've talked to, his family and relatives, that he has a bipolar problem.

And I can say, indicate proper to the Court but even my involvement over this period of months, that some phone calls I get he's happy and he's encouraged and we're getting along fine, and the next time I talk to him he's depressed and he's angry and he's frustrated. That seems to be the up and down of the bipolar disease.

And I'm not sure, but I think if we could get him medicated, you know, that could even out his problems.

So, you know, there's a lot of good things to say about this young man. I don't see where sending him to jail for 10 years would be an appropriate sentence, or thereabouts. I think I indicated to the Court that — and I don't even remember exactly what my range was, but I believe that 46 to 57 months would be an appropriate sentence in this particular matter.

And one of the reasons I said that is

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1	because, as I indicated earlier on the record, I've
2	always viewed this case as a robbery where we wouldn't
3	need to necessitate the attempt statute because the
4	attempt statute is right in the robbery section of the
11:51:38 5	Code, and that if he had been charged with that way in
6	that manner and been found guilty, the base offense level
7	would have been 17.
8	And 17 with a criminal history of one would
9	be 24 to 30 months.
11:51:51 10	So actually what I'm asking for is more of
11	what I think the actual crime is. And having said that,
12	I'll defer to the Court.
13	And as I indicated earlier, I indicated to
14	Mr. Ferguson that I didn't want him to say too much about
11:52:15 15	the case, but he's ready at some point to make a
16	statement to the Court regarding his involvement to a
17	certain extent.
18	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
19	Mr. Ferguson?
11:52:24 20	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: As I said before, you don't
22	have to speak. You have a right to speak. But it's up
23	to you whether there's something you want to say?
24	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
11:52:37 25	Is it okay, can I remove my mask? It's a

1 little bit easier to talk without it. 2 THE COURT: Well, I'm a little worried 3 about you. You told me you weren't -- you didn't 4 take --THE DEFENDANT: All right. Yeah, I get 11:52:47 5 6 what they're saying about what they're trying, like, to 7 frame -- the frame of the context of the situation. I understand what I said was wrong back 8 9 I do take back what I said. But then I understand 11:53:01 10 I was frustrated, I got a lot of things going on in my 11 life and mainly I went about it the wrong way. 12 I'm not going to fake and act like it 13 didn't happen because obviously we already seen the 14 recordings, and I did say the things and I do regret 11:53:16 15 saying them. 16 But I'm coming to you, I'm not going to 17 hide behind lies. I got to face the music eventually and 18 this is the music I have to face. 19 MR. RICOTTA: You've got to slow down for 20 the court reporter. 21 THE DEFENDANT: And mainly what I'm trying 22 to say is, like, mainly I'm going about what I'm trying 23 to, like, deal with with my mother passing back in 2016, 24 I've been going about it the wrong way, I acknowledge 11:53:33 25 that.

I've been on a -- sometimes I be on a good 1 2 course and next thing I take a stupid turn, and mainly 3 it's caught up to me at this point. 4 I'm mainly trying to say is I understand that I committed -- I understand there's Guidelines that 11:53:44 5 the Government has to do. I understand that you have to 6 7 come up to a sentence that's your opinion. It's just personally I just feel like, 8 like, this entire time, like, it's not like I was out on 9 11:53:56 10 bond and, like, this is, like, whatever. 11 I've been -- for the entire time I been 12 incarcerated. All I had to do was think about this 13 day-in, day-out, stare in a mirror and realize what my 14 actions are costing me. 11:54:08 15 And mainly, I don't want this little slip 16 of me acting stupid to cost me the rest of my youth, and 17 I want to still get out and live my life. 18 I still have aspirations. I know this may 19 be farfetched but I still have aspirations for the 11:54:24 20 military to this day. 21 It's just knowing that what I did, it's not 22 even a joke any more. I'm living in here in this setting 23 with grown men, some who are facing life sentences upon 24 life upon life. I realize this is real and you have to 11:54:37 25 take accountability for what you have to say, and I

1 understand that. It's just I don't want to lose the rest 2 of my life for this one little mistake that I made. 3 I understand all the statements, all the 4 time that I already said, like, all things dealing, like, trying to ambush and all that, I understand all that 11:54:50 5 6 stuff is behind me. I try to put that behind me. 7 While in jail, I been reading more about, like, what's going on in the country today. I listen to 8 Fox News all the time. 9 11:55:06 10 I understand that mainly I'm just -- sorry. 11 Sorry, I'm like kind of cold. 12 It's -- I understand that mainly that there 13 is issues that need to be fixed, but you can't fix 14 everything with a hammer. And mainly, I was going about 11:55:20 15 it and talking about fixing everything with a hammer, and 16 really I'm the nail that got hammered, really. 17 So what I'm trying to say is is that I 18 understand that, you know, you have to give appropriate 19 Guidelines and have to give me a proper sentence. I'm 11:55:36 20 just hoping that it's something I can do that I can still 21 be able to keep my youth and get out and use what I 22 learned in jail to better myself and the community around 23 me. THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 24 11:55:44 25 Mr. Brown.

MR. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor. 1 2 Your Honor, I think after hearing what 3 Mr. Ferguson said, the Government needs to just reassert 4 because, you know, the lack of a firearm had been 11:56:05 5 discussed here today, why there wasn't one on May 8th. 6 Throughout the investigation, I know 7 Mr. Ricotta likes to think of this as a robbery, and as someone who had been involved in the evolution of this 8 9 investigation it is very lucky it did not turn into a 11:56:22 10 homicide. 11 Your Honor, throughout the investigation 12 the agents worked very hard to mitigate the potential 13 threat that the defendant kept trying to increase. 14 He was the one who created the discord 11:56:32 15 chats. He was the one who made them secret. He was the 16 one who came up with the plans. He was the one who came 17 on May 2nd with a loaded firearm. He was the one who, 18 when they tried to remove the firearm with him so to 19 mitigate that threat, he wouldn't give up the gun, so 11:56:47 20 they came up with the dry run idea on May 8th because in 21 the investigative point of view, based on his words --22 and they're not just mere words, they're not just, as he 23 described them, little slip-ups and stupid turns, they 24 were words that he followed up with with action.

Based on those words and based on those

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actions, the FBI, thankfully, in their investigative steps, took the steps to mitigate continued and greater harm by doing a dry run.

It was not because we were blowing up a robbery into something more. It was because the FBI and our office was trying to mitigate a much more serious crime from happening. And it was a serious crime that the defendant, through the dry run, proved that he wanted to carry out and past the dry run.

His own psychological report notes three incidents at NEOCC. There are two threats against the Marshals, which again the Government thinks is very consistent, but then also very telling of the defendant's continued state of mind and his not just opposition, but his willingness to openly defy and confront law enforcement and federal agents, and then the — and the truly horrific things he says to his grandmother, who is by all accounts from the letters, from the reports, a woman who has the patience of Job and a woman who only wants to try and help the defendant.

And the Government is not bringing her back into this or would not -- and we could talk about the conflicts he's had with his father, not to say that he's a bad person, but to reinforce the idea that this is a person who is surrounded by people who have wanted to

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help him and have done everything in their power to help him, and he meets that help and he meets that attempt to do the right thing for him with anger and threats of violence, be it his family, be it the Marshals who are just doing their job.

He says he was the nail that got hammered. He wanted to be the hammer, and he still wants to. He still thinks he can join the military. He still has that same fundamental desire to be in a position where physical violence is his primary recourse for solving a problem.

Your Honor, based on his acts, based on his acts up to May 8th and then after May 8th and then this, frankly, I -- we do not object to this psychological report coming in because it has some very, very troubling conclusions.

And the Government would argue that this was done in mitigation, it's in fact titled "Mitigation Report." This is not a full psychological workup. This is not a diagnosis. This is just pointing out third rails or things that might be good about this young man.

But what he shares is "Mr. Ferguson significantly has significantly more pathology than he reports. He has a lack of insight or pure denial about underlying emotional and psychological problems."

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He has -- and they say that the conclusion 1 2 is, "Either way, his record and history suggests 3 significantly more mental illness than he reported." 4 Your Honor, the sentence -- the Guidelines here are 87 to 108. The Government would argue that 108 12:00:06 5 6 is appropriate, 108 months is appropriate for two 7 reasons. One, because of the seriousness of this 8 9 It was not a robbery. It was much, much more 12:00:18 10 than that, where people could have potentially been in 11 very, very serious danger, had not proper investigative 12 steps been taken. But it also -- 108 months, I think nobody 13 14 in this Court here, nobody would argue that going to 12:00:34 15 Butner for evaluation and intake and then going to one of 16 the other facilities is the appropriate mode of 17 incarceration for this young man. 18 And for the last six years, eight years, 10 19 years of his life, unfortunately, everybody around him had tried to help. His schools, his family, everybody 12:00:49 20 21 has tried to help him, and at every turn he has denied 22 that help, and that led to not a slip-up, not a mistake, 23 not "My words being twisted or taken out," certainly not 24 a joke. As he said, he realizes it's not a joke any

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more.

1	This is the, unfortunately, for society and
2	for the agents who were potentially in harm with this,
3	this is the last attempt, but for him it's a very good
4	attempt. This is the attempt where he could have nine
12:01:22 5	years of mental health treatment; nine years of mental
6	health treatment that he himself is unwilling to seek out
7	for himself.
8	Unfortunately, the defendant cannot be
9	trusted to take care of himself. This is an opportunity
12:01:35 10	where incarceration, nine years, 108 months, is a long
11	period of time, but it's a period of time where with
12	proper psychiatric care maybe some of the good things in
13	the psychological report can be realized.
14	But to release him to say, "Okay, fine,
12:01:50 15	figure it out yourself," or, unfortunately, turn him back
16	to sincerely well-meaning people, family members who are
17	just not, unfortunately, equipped to do what needs to be
18	done, would be condemning him to even greater failure and
19	condemning society to potential greater harm, Your Honor.
12:02:10 20	That is why the Government is asking for
21	108 months.
22	Thank you.
23	THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.
24	Mr. Ferguson, my responsibility is to
12:02:22 25	impose a sentence that's sufficient but not greater than

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necessary to comply with the purposes of the statute.

And in doing that, I look at a statute 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a) and I get to look at the Guideline range, but I get to look at things beyond that, and that's why I've been hearing from your counsel, from you, counsel for the United States.

I have to look at the nature and circumstances of the offense, I have to look at your history and characteristics, then I have to look at the need for the sentence imposed which should reflect the seriousness of the crime which is also meant to promote respect for the law and is a just punishment at the same time.

And the sentence is also meant to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct, to protect the public from further crimes by you and, to the extent possible, to provide you with needed educational/vocational training, medical care and other correctional treatment in the most effective manner. And I have to look at the kinds of sentences available.

And this is not — this is not an easy sentencing decision for me because of the facts and circumstances and because of the history and characteristics of the defendant; also trying to figure out what's going to help to deter.

But in terms of the nature and 1 2 circumstances of the offense, I was here when the case 3 was tried, I read the report and so forth. It's a 4 serious crime, there's no question about it. There are some things about the crime which 12:04:18 5 6 are a bit different than most cases, but this is what, of 7 course, the agents are there to do is to work up cases, to work in cases and so forth. 8 But what I -- what was involved here was 9 you clearly got into some, Mr. Brown, some -- I'm 12:04:38 10 11 sorry -- Mr. Ferguson, some serious conduct during your 12 chat and with the other people on that network that 13 you -- people you were talking to. 14 Turns out most of them were teenagers, they 12:05:02 15 weren't adults, they weren't people that's been shown 16 were really prepared, ready to move ahead and become part 17 of a group that could carry out what was being planned. 18

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I didn't see anything that suggested that.

And, of course, they didn't have to be witnesses, none of them were witnesses, and so what I saw were the law enforcement agents saw you engaging in this violent oratory, this chat, about, you know, carrying out some stealing property from law enforcement and perhaps harming them or killing some of them or all, and that's part of your language and rhetoric.

1 And they said, well, you know, we can't 2 allow that to happen, we can't have that to go on, so 3 they got in it. 4 And candidly, even though I concluded both, you know -- I mean the jury concluded that you committed 12:05:55 5 6 this crime of attempted kidnapping, and I overruled your 7 counsel's motion post-trial, you know, based on the reasons he raised, the agents were dead in the middle of 8 this and they were helping you facilitate the possibility 12:06:23 10 of carrying out the crime. 11 Now, don't raise your hand because there's 12 nothing for you to say now. I'm speaking. 13 If you disagreed with what I said, which I would find very strange anyway, but I said they were very 14 12:06:41 15 involved in helping you prepare what you indicated that 16 you wanted to do. And it's not that you weren't involved 17 to the extent that you were culpable. I'm not saying 18 that you didn't mean to do what you claimed you were 19 going to do. 12:06:59 20 I'm saying that the context was that it's 21 not clear as to what you might have done. Maybe you 22 would have done something like this if they had not 23 interfered, or maybe you would have been too inept to 24 carry it out, but we can't worry about that because you

can't -- you can't sit there and make plans like this

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relative to law enforcement.

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And so they got in, and I'm not criticizing their getting in, but it is part of the context of this case, it's part of the context of the case.

They were -- they were ahead of you. I mean, they knew more, they knew what they were doing, they knew it wasn't going to come off, and so they could work with you and you worked right along with them. And so you're responsible for that.

But that's still part of the nature and circumstances of the offense. It wasn't -- you weren't out there by yourself knowing exactly what to do, but you had a gun. You talked about using it. You never got to the stage really of grabbing anyone or trying to take one into possession. That thing got called off.

But that's part of the nature and circumstances of the offense. It's not the worst, it's not the worst set of circumstances I've seen. It's a serious set of circumstances, and so that's part of that.

The other -- and the record will reflect that, that they were talking to you about it and so forth and they said they were giving you opportunities to say no, but, meanwhile, they're supposed to be your soldiers, but they were your soldiers, but they were asking you questions about whether you wanted to back off or "Maybe"

we shouldn't go forward" and so forth and helping you facilitate practice runs and so forth.

And where are your other soldiers? I don't see them. And those are people in the chat. I mean, very minimal. I'm not saying you had no, no backing other than them. You did, but not much.

History and characteristics of the defendant. This is — this is another hard part. I can look at your background and circumstances. I can take those into consideration. Not everyone has the same upbringing. Some people have it rougher than others. Some people have rougher mountains to climb, so to speak, and you don't get off doing crimes because you had a rough upbringing, but at the same time the Court can consider those kinds of factors.

And one thing I do, one constant I do see in your case is that you've got mental health issues, and they are mental health issues that are serious that have not — are not being resolved. And the cry of all your family members and people that write for you is — it's not even about the sentence, it's about try to get him something that will address these mental health issues; that they are paramount.

And from my view of you and just -- and reading your reports and so forth, I think you do have

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serious mental health issues that, as the report said, that defendant proffered, put forward, that you are not recognizing, that you are not acknowledging to a significant extent.

Now, the record supports that you had mental health issues. Some of the relatives talk about bipolar disorders — disorder diagnosed when you were ten. There were certainly two hospitalizations, as I recall it, that related to mental health issues.

One was Belmont Pines hospital record. And let me find the other. The other one was at Windsor Laurelwood.

And both of them really describe -- you're a very young man now, but describe the mental health issues that you had from the period when you were, I would say, 14 up until, you know, not too long ago.

And so you've had those kinds of problems. Bipolar disorder is one thing, but there are other, other problems which have manifested themselves throughout most of your life.

Now, some of that may have been brought on by the death of your mother. I don't know, and I'm not trying to tie those two together, but it certainly didn't help that when you lost her, that — because you lost a very significant person in your life.

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And I'm sure that affected you. It may 1 have exacerbated some of the mental health issues. 2 3 Grandmother, regardless -- and one thing 4 that tells me that you've got mental health issues, not 12:12:30 5 because you say things about your grandmother the way you 6 do, but because it's just -- I don't -- it's not based on 7 anything real or any basis for you to be upset with her based on everything I said on the record. 8 9 It partakes of someone who has some mental 12:12:48 10 health issues. 11 That's the very statement that has been 12 attributed to you relative to her suggests that to me and 13 further confirms that that's -- that's a big issue. 14 Your grandmother does not want any 12:13:07 15 confrontation. She cares deeply about you. She doesn't 16 want to say anything that sets you off. That's a concern 17 of hers. But she wants the best for you. She wants the 18 best for you, but she is deeply concerned. She doesn't 19 want to upset you. Why? Because you have the conclusion from all the people around is that there are mental 12:13:33 20 21 health issues that need to be addressed. 22 Now, this is not a put-down, Mr. Ferguson. 23 It's not a put-down. When a person has mental health 2.4 issues to address, doesn't mean that they are not a

normal -- not a human being like anybody else.

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But when you realize that there are things 1 2 that you have to address, if you don't address them, then 3 they're going to be bigger problems. 4 And so what I'm trying to balance in my sentencing is what's appropriate in terms of punishment, 12:14:03 5 6 and what can we offer in this system that addresses mental health issues because we could throw the book at 7 you and have you come out and then do -- and then act on 8 your mental health issues or have them exacerbated in 12:14:28 10 prison. And that could definitely happen. 11 So I don't know if we have a good mix in 12 our system for dealing with serious crimes and 13 understanding that, but also accounting for the mental health role that's involved and trying to address that so 14 12:14:44 15 that that won't be part of the deterrent effect going 16 forward. 17 And that's what I'm facing in your case. 18 You don't have any criminal history. 19 You've done some things, acted up, you've done some bad 12:15:01 20 things, but you don't have any criminal history in terms 21 of -- in terms of the criminal history category. You're 22 a category one. 23 Now, I read the report about Indiana and I 24 read the report about being in the Marshals' custody and

all the other things, so don't think that I don't know

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about them and don't think that I don't think they are serious, but you didn't come here with a heavy criminal history record.

And so I'm struggling. Serious crime, but circumstances are that you were playing with fire.

Whether you could have pulled anything off, candidly, you did sound like you were in a fantasy land. That's what it sounded like to me when I heard, in a fantasy land, but a fantasy land can cause people to die, can cause people to be hurt, but that's what you were playing, games. And you've been playing those, I read in the record, all your life, and that's what you got caught up in.

So you were there talking to these 12 and 13-year-olds saying things that were very dangerous and then the agents say, "Well, let's play it out." And you kept playing it out and here's where you are.

So mental health problems. Mother dies when you were very young. Eventually discord in the home. Placed in foster care. Eventually having hospitalizations for mental health issues. It's been a -- it's been a tumultuous -- and negative interactions with family members in a volatile way. It's a problem.

So let me just come to a conclusion here and go ahead and sentence you.

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I've read the psychological report. 1 2 Mr. Brown mentioned that the report said that you're not 3 coming to grips with how serious the mental health issues 4 I mentioned that, too. I don't know that that cuts are. 12:17:29 5 against you as much as he thought, but it's a problem to 6 be addressed. 7 Let me make sure I've got what I need here. Looking for my -- I'm looking for my blue 8 9 pages here, Sharon. No, I don't see it. (Pause) 12:18:43 10 I don't normally get comments from jurors 11 and the question is how much is that worth, but it was 12 their opinion after looking at everything. I think 13 they -- they knew that you, Mr. Ferguson, were involved 14 in something very serious, but I think they felt you 12:19:04 15 were -- and probably gave you more doubt than they should 16 have -- but I think they felt that you just got caught up 17 in something and being drug along there, and that you 18 weren't really a bad person. That's what the jury was 19 saying. 12:19:17 20 And so I shared it with the lawyers because 21 I had never -- never received anything like that. I've 22 gotten notes before. 23 I had misplaced a sheet that I needed, and 24 my deputy is picking that up so I can finish up the 12:19:36 25 sentence.

1 (Pause). 2 Mr. Abraham, if we refer him to Butner and 3 then if Butner decides that he needs to be placed in a 4 facility for those who have mental health issues that 12:20:14 5 need to be addressed, they have other facilities that 6 then can address those issues? 7 THE PROBATION OFFICER: Yes, Your Honor. They have federal medical facilities all across the 8 United States. I have a list of them here, but there's 9 12:20:28 10 numerous and they're --THE COURT: Well, they will determine which 11 12 one to go to? THE PROBATION OFFICER: They will, Your 13 14 Honor. 12:20:34 15 THE COURT: I want to stress in this case, 16 like I have stressed in almost any case regardless of the 17 sentence that I put on, that I think this is one where 18 the Bureau needs to take serious the notion that there 19 are problems here that need to be addressed. 12:20:51 20 He's a very young man, and if he lives as 21 long as most of us, there's a lot of life left, but we 22 want to minimize the potential that he's going to cause 23 harm to anyone, especially based on mental health issues, 2.4 related issues. And I have concerns. 12:21:10 25 THE PROBATION OFFICER: Yes. Thank you,

1 Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: All right. Pursuant to the 3 Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, it's the judgment of this 4 Court that defendant Christian Ferguson is hereby 12:21:35 5 committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons for a 6 term of 50 months on Count 1 and 50 months on Count 2, to 7 be served concurrent. Upon release from imprisonment, you shall 8 be placed on supervised release for a term of three 9 12:21:51 10 years. 11 Within 72 hours of release from the custody 12 of the Bureau of Prisons, you shall report in person to 13 the U.S. Pretrial Services and Probation Office in the 14 district to which you are released. 12:22:01 15 I've determined you're not able to pay a 16 fine and, therefore, I'm going to waive the payment of a 17 fine. 18 You will be required to pay a special 19 assessment of \$200 due immediately. 12:22:09 20 Let me just say in terms of this 50-month 21 sentence that I think I've articulated the reasons why, 22 but I will be clear. I think -- I think you need, at 23 this point in your life, a significant sentence. I think 2.4 50 months as your first major sentence is significant.

I think if we can get the mental health

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issues addressed, then I think that you'll be able to move forward. And I think the mental health is a huge contributing factor to the problems you're having, and I've spelled that out and I've made it clear.

From all I've gotten from family members, it didn't start yesterday. From the way you interact with them, things you've said to them and the context -- and in that context and the report by the person who did the evaluation for sentencing, and the fact that you've been incarcerated -- not incarcerated -- you've been detained twice for mental health reasons at facilities where you had to receive treatment, and just your general demeanor and the words you use in the context, there are mental health issues, and they point to them.

And that's why I want to stress to the Bureau that this is -- this is something I think they should take seriously.

You're going to be required to pay a special assessment of \$200 which is due immediately.

When you're on supervision, you must comply with the mandatory and standard conditions that have been adopted by this Court and set forth in Part D of the presentence investigation report.

You must comply with the following

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additional conditions.

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The periodic drug testing mandated by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 is hereby suspended because I've determined that you pose a low risk of future substance abuse.

You must undergo a mental health evaluation and/or participate in a mental health treatment program if that's found to be warranted, and you must follow the rules and regulations of the program. The Probation Officer, in consultation with the treatment provider, will supervise your participation in the program.

You must take all mental health medications that are prescribed by your treating physician.

If you're on supervision you must submit your person, property, house, residence, vehicle, papers, computers, other electronic communication, data storage devices and media, office to a search conducted by the United States Probation Officer.

Failure to submit to a search may be grounds for revocation of release.

You must warn any other occupants of the premises that you occupy they may be subject to a search pursuant to this condition.

Now, the Probation Officer may only conduct a search if they have reasonable suspicion that you

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1 violated a condition of supervision, and they must set 2 out the areas to be searched which contain evidence of 3 the violation. 4 And any search must be conducted at a 12:24:51 5 reasonable time in a reasonable manner. 6 You must not access the Internet except for 7 reasons approved in advance by the Probation Officer. And you must allow the Probation Office to install a 8 computer monitoring software on any computer that you 12:25:05 10 use. 11 To ensure compliance with the computer 12 monitoring condition, you must allow the Probation 13 Officer to conduct initial and periodic unannounced 14 searches of any computers subject to computer monitoring. These searches shall be conducted for the 12:25:16 15 16 purposes of determining whether the computer contains any 17 prohibited data prior to installation of the monitoring 18 software, to determine whether the monitoring software is 19 functioning effectively after its installation, and to 12:25:30 20 determine whether there have been attempts to circumvent 21 the monitoring software after its installation. 22 You must warn any other people who use 23 these computers that the computers may be subject to 2.4 searches pursuant to this condition.

And you must warn any other people who use

12:25:41 25

1 these computers or devices capable -- capable of 2 accessing the Internet the devices may be subject to 3 searches pursuant to this condition. 4 A Probation Officer may conduct a search 12:25:57 5 pursuant to this condition only when reasonable suspicion exists that there's a violation of a condition of 6 7 supervision and that the computer or device contains the evidence of this violation. 8 And any search will be conducted in a 9 12:26:09 10 reasonable time and in a reasonable manner. 11 You will be required to cooperate, as all 12 defendants are required to cooperate, in the collection 13 of DNA as directed by the Probation Officer. 14 And I'm going to recommend to the Bureau 12:26:20 15 that you be placed in an intensive substance abuse 16 program -- I'm sorry, strike that -- that you be 17 placed -- no, there's no requirement, no need for that. I'm going to recommend to the Bureau that 18 19 you be given credit for time served. 12:26:34 20 MR. RICOTTA: Your Honor, may I, on the 21 residential drug program? 22 THE COURT: Sure. 23 MR. RICOTTA: It seems apparent from that, 2.4 from Dr. Rindsberg's report, that there may be an 12:26:45 25 underlying substance abuse problem that he's still in

1 denial, and I think it may be good to have at least an 2 evaluation for that. 3 MR. BROWN: Your Honor, there's nothing in 4 the case from the very beginning to suggest substance 12:26:57 5 abuse. 6 I think mental health is really the focus 7 here that should not be minimized or lost track of. MR. RICOTTA: Dr. Rindsberg indicates an 8 9 underlying problem that he's not addressing so. 12:27:13 10 THE COURT: What page is that on? 11 MR. RICOTTA: I'm sorry. 12 MR. BROWN: Page 9. 13 Either a significant drug problem or 14 overreporting his problem, so it could go either way. 12:27:36 15 I think -- I think the mental health 16 evaluation will be the one that really determines what's 17 going on with him because --18 THE COURT: Okay. Let me just back up then 19 on this one. 12:27:50 20 I had indicated -- I'm going to remove the 21 mandatory drug testing and suspend it, and I'm going to 22 require him to be tested, first one after 15 days of 23 supervision and periodic tests thereafter. 2.4 And then, of course, we always have 12:28:23 25 discretion, you do, the Pretrial/Probation Officer, that

if it turns out that he doesn't appear to have a problem, 1 2 you can then not test him, but to err on the side of 3 caution. 4 And I'll recommend to the Bureau that if 12:28:42 5 they find it appropriate, that he be placed in a 6 substance abuse program. 7 All right. Then I'm going to recommend to the Bureau you be given credit for time served. 8 9 And I'm going to recommend that you be 12:29:00 10 housed at Butner initially for a mental health assessment 11 with a strong recommendation by the Court that 12 they -- they make such an assessment and place you at an 13 appropriate mental health facility and address the 14 problems that have been identified in the record and 12:29:24 15 by -- by the Court. 16 So that's what I'm going to do, 17 Mr. Ferguson. I think it's a very fair sentence. It's a 18 just sentence. 19 I think every person is different. Every set of circumstances are different. And that's the 12:29:39 20 21 balance I struck based on the serious conduct that you 22 engaged in, but balancing that off against the mental 23 health issues that I see, and I think that that's going 24 to be the key as to whether you can get that kind of

treatment that you need.

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1 And I strongly think that that's a 2 substantial portion of the problems that you have, even 3 though you've engaged in criminal conduct. 4 And it's a fantasy land for you. You were in it. My understanding from some of the things I read 12:30:12 5 6 is that you've been on these games for years, and this 7 was just another one. And so it's kind of between 8 fantasy and reality, and the officers helped you flesh that out so it became a reality, but I think that they 12:30:35 10 did play a significant role in that. And that's not to 11 criticize them at all, but they got you to a point where 12 they could get you to act out so they could then get you 13 charged. 14 And when you got charged, that helped address the situation. I think this does it enough. I 12:30:50 15 16 think it's enough. I think this does it, given the facts 17 and circumstances. And so that's the sentence I'm going to 18 19 impose. 12:30:59 20 Mr. Ricotta, any objections or anything I 21 overlooked? 22 MR. RICOTTA: No, Your Honor. 23 Other than I think he's got to be 2.4 advised -- I don't know if he wants to appeal, but he should be advised. 12:31:08 25

1	THE COURT: I'm going to advise him.
2	MR. RICOTTA: Oh, okay.
3	THE COURT: But I wanted to see what you
4	were going to say first about any further objection or
12:31:14 5	anything I overlooked, and then I got to ask Mr. Brown,
6	and then I'll finalize my sentence.
7	MR. RICOTTA: The only thing I would move
8	is that my exhibits be entered in, my sentencing Exhibits
9	1 through 4 for the record.
12:31:27 10	THE COURT: All right.
11	MR. RICOTTA: That's all I have, Your
12	Honor.
13	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Brown.
14	MR. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor.
12:31:31 15	The Government would preserve its
16	objections and also object to the sentence as being below
17	the Guidelines and just preserve that for the record as
18	we determine in the event of any appeal.
19	Thank you.
12:31:41 20	THE COURT: All right. I understand.
21	So I will impose the sentence that I
22	indicated I would.
23	And, Mr. Brown, you have a right to appeal
24	from the Judgment of Conviction.
12:31:50 25	When I tell you you have a right to appeal

1	I'm not saying whether you have good grounds or bad
2	grounds for appeal. Judges don't say that and Judges
3	can't, so I don't give any opinion. My responsibility is
4	limited, it's limited to making sure that you know if you
12:32:05 5	wanted to appeal, you have to file what's called a notice
6	of appeal within 14 days of the Judgment of Conviction.
7	Do you understand that?
8	(Pause).
9	THE COURT: You, yes.
12:32:15 10	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: And if you wanted to appeal and
12	you could not afford counsel, I would appoint counsel for
13	you.
14	Do you understand that?
12:32:20 15	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Ricotta, would you
17	accept the responsibility, if he wanted to file an
18	appeal, of filing a notice for him?
19	MR. RICOTTA: Yeah, but I would prefer,
12:32:29 20	Your Honor, that you would assign somebody to do the
21	appeal to review my work, too, instead of me doing the
22	appeal.
23	THE COURT: But would you right. But
24	could you file the notice?
12:32:38 25	MR. RICOTTA: Yeah, I can do the notice.

1	THE COURT: And then what we do is we can
2	determine, we can have someone else do the appeal, but
3	I'd like you to file the notice if he wants to appeal.
4	MR. RICOTTA: And he may not want to
12:32:49 5	appeal.
6	I don't know. We'll discuss it, Your
7	Honor.
8	THE COURT: All right.
9	MR. RICOTTA: I'll take care of that.
12:32:53 10	THE COURT: Yeah, I'm not suggesting he
11	wants to appeal, should or shouldn't. None of that.
12	I'm just making sure he knows about his
13	rights and I want to make sure that, at least if he does,
14	that, you know, that doesn't slip through the cracks and
12:33:07 15	then, you know, from there the lawyer who gets to
16	represent him from there will take it from there.
17	MR. RICOTTA: Not a problem.
18	Thank you.
19	THE COURT: All right. Okay. Well, it's
12:33:15 20	been a long one, Mr. Ferguson, but it's required
21	sometimes.
22	I've spoken honestly to you and I've spoken
23	honestly to everybody here because we've got crimes being
24	committed, but we've got other things we shouldn't
12:33:38 25	ignore.

I would feel remiss if I didn't -- if I 1 2 ignored this mental health issue. And I think that's 3 what everybody wants for you, all your relatives and 4 everybody I've got information from says, "It's a mental health problem; make sure he gets the help he needs." 12:33:51 5 6 And so you're going to be punished, you're 7 going to be in prison, but hopefully you get the mental health treatment you need. And I think if so, then you 8 9 can move forward in life and maybe realize some of the 12:34:07 10 positive goals that you have will develop. 11 So that's all I have. 12 MR. RICOTTA: Thank you, Your Honor. 13 THE CLERK: All rise. 14 (Proceedings concluded at 12:34 p.m.) 12:34:48 15 16 CERTIFICATE 17 I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the 18 19 above-entitled matter. 20 21 /s/Susan Trischan 22 /S/ Susan Trischan, Official Court Reporter Certified Realtime Reporter 23 7-189 U.S. Court House 2.4 801 West Superior Avenue Cleveland, Ohio 44113 25 (216) 357-7087